

Tallahassee, FL National Compensation Survey July 1998



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Preface

Data shown in this bulletin were collected as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) National Compensation Survey (NCS). The survey could not have been conducted without the cooperation of the many private firms and government jurisdictions that provided pay data included in this bulletin. The Bureau thanks these respondents for their cooperation.

Field economists of the Bureau of Labor Statistics collected and reviewed the survey data. The Office of Compensation and Working Conditions, in cooperation with the Office of Field Operations and the Office of Technology and Survey Processing in the BLS National Office, designed the survey, processed the data, and prepared the survey for publication.

For additional information regarding this survey, please contact any BLS regional office at the address and telephone number listed on the inside back cover of this bulletin. You may also write to the Bureau of Labor Statistics at: Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning,

2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, or call (202) 606-6199, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

The data contained in this bulletin are also available at <https://www.bls.gov/ocs/#data>, the BLS Internet site. Data are in three formats: An ASCII file containing the published table formats; an ASCII file containing positional columns of data for manipulation as a data base or spreadsheet; and a Portable Document Format (PDF) file containing the entire bulletin.

Results of earlier surveys of this area are also available from BLS regional offices, the Division of Compensation Data Analysis, or at the BLS Internet site.

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS survey results for the Tallahassee, FL, metropolitan area. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at a wide range of work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the generic leveling methodology.

NCS products

The National Compensation Survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics provides data on the occupational wages and employee benefits for localities, broad geographic regions, and the Nation as a whole. The Employment Cost Index, a quarterly measure of the change in employer costs for wages and benefits, will be derived from the NCS. Another product, Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, measures employers' average hourly costs for total compensation, that is, wages and benefits. Still another NCS product measures the incidence of benefit plans and their provisions. This bulletin is limited to data on occupational wages and salaries.

About the tables

The tables that follow present data on straight-time occupational earnings. Straight-time earnings include wages and salaries, incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. These earnings exclude premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. A total of 480 detailed occupations are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households).

Table A-1 presents straight-time earnings for detailed occupations. Data are not shown for any occupations if they would raise concerns about the confidentiality of the survey respondent or if the data are insufficient to support reliable estimates. The earnings shown include the mean for each occupation, as well as earnings for selected percentiles in each occupation.

Table A-2 compares the type of data and details shown in table A-1 for the private industry and State and local government sector.

Table A-3 compares the type of data and details shown in table A-1 for full-time and part-time workers. The definitions of full-time and part-time workers are those used in the surveyed establishments.

Table A-4 presents the weekly and annual straight-time earnings for full-time employees in specific occupations across all industries. For the weekly and annual earnings, the mean and median earnings and the mean hours are shown. The mean hours reflect hours employees are scheduled to work, excluding overtime hours.

Table B-1 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for groups of occupations and for levels of job requirements related to occupations in the group. Separate data are also shown for private industry and government workers, and for full-time and part-time workers in all industries. (See appendix C, Generic Leveling Criteria, for more information on job ranking in this survey. Average work levels for published occupation groups and their component occupations are presented in appendix table 3.)

Table B-2 also presents mean straight-time hourly earnings, but for detailed occupations at several levels of job requirements for each detailed occupation.

Table C-1 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and selected occupation characteristics. The occupation characteristics include full-time and part-time status, union and nonunion status, and time or incentive pay status. Union workers' wages are determined through collective bargaining. Time workers' wages are based solely on hourly rate or salary. Incentive workers' wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions and production bonuses.

Table C-2 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and industry division of employers; these are limited to the private sector.

Table C-3 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and the employment size of employers; these are also limited to the private sector.

Table C-4 presents the employment scope of this survey. The occupation employment estimates shown relate to all employers in the area surveyed, not just the surveyed employers.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$13.81	\$6.11	\$8.00	\$11.79	\$17.19	\$24.57
All occupations excluding sales	14.13	6.50	8.42	12.15	17.54	25.13
White-collar occupations	15.65	7.32	9.49	14.05	19.23	28.26
White-collar occupations excluding sales	16.28	8.00	9.91	14.61	19.74	28.42
Professional specialty and technical occupations	20.23	11.52	14.03	17.38	24.30	36.99
Professional specialty occupations	21.31	12.23	14.63	18.12	25.59	36.99
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	19.35	14.19	15.16	17.92	23.25	25.28
Computer systems analysts and scientists	19.35	14.19	15.16	17.92	23.25	25.28
Natural scientists	16.86	13.72	13.72	14.01	15.13	30.65
Health related occupations	17.91	13.26	14.89	17.07	19.93	23.50
Registered nurses	17.96	14.03	15.18	17.10	19.62	22.39
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.36	9.59	11.52	12.23	13.48	14.33
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	15.92	8.00	8.65	12.35	19.48	32.55
Technical occupations	13.11	8.95	10.40	13.00	15.34	17.51
Licensed practical nurses	13.19	10.28	10.88	13.21	14.91	16.38
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ..	18.99	10.10	14.53	17.77	22.70	29.28
Executives, administrators, and managers	22.99	13.68	18.56	22.48	29.08	29.28
Administrators and officials, public administration	24.76	18.21	20.81	25.31	29.28	29.28
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	22.20	12.30	13.75	20.81	24.38	38.46
Management related occupations	15.45	9.50	13.67	15.07	17.77	20.42
Accountants and auditors	17.12	14.61	14.67	17.00	18.99	21.69
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	12.84	7.50	9.00	14.00	15.48	18.97
Sales occupations	9.43	5.50	5.83	6.94	11.50	15.75
Supervisors, sales occupations	14.64	11.59	11.80	13.85	15.99	18.57
Sales workers, other commodities	7.74	5.50	5.59	6.05	8.20	12.50
Cashiers	6.08	5.15	5.35	5.83	6.37	7.50
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9.91	7.00	7.73	9.55	11.41	13.62
Supervisors, general office	14.08	11.99	12.90	13.72	15.10	15.83
Secretaries	10.27	8.40	8.87	9.72	11.24	13.29
Receptionists	8.56	6.00	7.43	8.00	11.39	11.39
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.97	8.00	9.25	10.68	13.26	17.81
Stock and inventory clerks	8.96	7.00	7.25	9.15	10.62	10.97
General office clerks	8.00	6.75	7.15	7.55	8.50	10.05
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	9.58	7.00	8.17	9.74	10.61	12.27
Blue-collar occupations	9.95	5.55	7.00	9.08	12.01	15.99
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12.20	7.55	9.15	11.63	14.73	18.47
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.49	6.00	7.00	9.50	11.71	12.74
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.28	7.00	7.90	8.93	10.25	11.73
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	8.49	7.00	7.43	8.25	9.00	10.25
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.60	5.15	5.50	6.68	8.00	10.57
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	7.61	5.50	6.25	7.50	8.50	10.57
Construction laborers	7.22	6.12	6.68	7.23	7.79	8.35
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	7.17	5.50	6.00	6.50	9.00	9.18
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	6.58	5.35	5.50	6.50	7.00	8.00
Service occupations	7.32	5.15	5.67	6.82	8.33	11.00
Protective service occupations	9.14	5.25	5.67	7.00	12.95	15.40
Guards and police except public service	6.21	5.35	5.67	6.00	6.50	7.25
Food service occupations	6.41	2.13	5.15	6.00	7.85	9.81
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	10.79	6.50	9.00	11.00	12.01	17.09
Waiters and waitresses	2.68	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.50	5.15
Cooks	7.17	5.35	5.85	7.24	8.00	9.25
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.60	5.15	5.25	6.67	7.38	8.25
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.06	5.15	5.25	5.75	6.89	7.42
Health service occupations	7.73	5.77	6.50	7.36	8.46	9.22

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)						
Health service occupations (-Continued)						
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	\$7.59	\$6.17	\$6.72	\$7.62	\$8.46	\$9.02
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.13	5.25	5.50	6.53	7.78	10.65
Janitors and cleaners	6.48	5.17	5.32	6.16	7.50	8.01
Personal service occupations	7.38	5.37	5.50	6.75	9.05	10.05

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one

establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$11.10	\$5.50	\$6.55	\$8.83	\$14.06	\$18.97	\$16.16	\$7.88	\$9.85	\$14.36	\$19.62	\$29.08
All occupations excluding sales	11.39	5.65	7.00	9.15	14.54	19.52	16.16	7.88	9.85	14.36	19.62	29.08
White-collar occupations	13.37	6.00	7.64	11.92	17.07	22.27	16.92	8.64	10.10	14.74	20.76	29.28
White-collar occupations excluding sales	14.74	7.25	9.01	13.73	18.13	23.25	16.92	8.64	10.10	14.74	20.76	29.28
Professional specialty and technical occupations	17.32	10.37	13.75	16.08	19.62	25.24	22.25	11.83	14.33	18.52	28.94	36.99
Professional specialty occupations	18.44	11.00	14.32	17.25	21.49	27.06	22.87	12.61	14.74	19.16	29.90	36.99
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	19.71	14.19	15.05	18.12	24.08	27.98	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	19.71	14.19	15.05	18.12	24.08	27.98	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related occupations	17.91	13.26	14.89	17.07	19.93	23.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	17.96	14.03	15.18	17.10	19.62	22.39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	15.92	8.00	8.65	12.35	19.48	32.55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical occupations	13.98	9.68	11.50	14.35	15.81	17.51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	13.19	10.28	10.88	13.21	14.91	16.38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	18.05	8.89	12.60	18.01	20.98	27.97	19.21	11.57	14.67	17.77	23.36	29.28
Executives, administrators, and managers	19.66	9.11	13.10	19.23	22.27	30.69	24.23	16.79	20.10	24.57	29.28	29.28
Administrators and officials, public administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.76	18.21	20.81	25.31	29.28	29.28
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	21.60	10.41	13.68	20.81	24.04	38.46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management related occupations	14.85	7.50	11.08	14.34	18.27	22.12	15.53	9.53	14.02	15.17	17.77	20.19
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	12.84	7.50	9.00	14.00	15.48	18.97	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	9.43	5.50	5.83	6.94	11.50	15.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales occupations	14.64	11.59	11.80	13.85	15.99	18.57	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.74	5.50	5.59	6.05	8.20	12.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	6.08	5.15	5.35	5.83	6.37	7.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9.27	6.25	7.00	8.65	11.25	13.00	10.17	7.32	8.40	9.76	11.59	13.76
Secretaries	11.22	7.56	8.73	11.41	13.29	14.62	10.03	8.51	8.90	9.62	10.68	12.04
Receptionists	8.62	6.00	7.00	8.00	11.39	11.39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.74	7.64	8.93	10.10	12.52	14.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	8.67	5.85	6.75	8.50	11.46	12.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	8.39	6.20	7.00	8.17	9.90	10.58	10.24	7.40	9.39	9.78	10.64	12.69
Blue-collar occupations	9.24	5.50	6.42	8.27	11.21	14.66	12.08	7.86	9.15	10.89	14.73	17.10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11.91	7.49	8.78	11.70	14.66	18.47	12.63	8.38	9.67	11.50	14.76	18.95
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.49	6.00	7.00	9.50	11.71	12.74	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.03	7.00	7.50	8.50	10.01	11.39	9.60	7.35	8.57	9.11	10.56	11.96
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.13	5.15	5.50	6.50	7.59	9.56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	7.61	5.50	6.25	7.50	8.50	10.57	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	7.24	6.12	6.68	7.23	7.79	8.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	6.28	5.25	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations	6.89	5.15	5.56	6.59	8.00	9.25	8.74	5.32	6.00	7.68	11.15	13.95
Protective service occupations	6.33	5.25	5.35	5.75	6.55	8.00	13.36	10.05	11.96	13.14	15.40	15.40

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)												
Protective service occupations (-Continued)												
Guards and police except public service	\$6.21	\$5.35	\$5.67	\$6.00	\$6.50	\$7.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service occupations	6.15	2.13	5.15	5.96	7.35	8.95	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	10.52	6.15	8.25	11.00	11.00	17.09	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.68	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.50	5.15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooks	7.17	5.35	5.85	7.24	8.00	9.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.72	5.15	5.75	6.80	7.38	8.23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	5.90	5.15	5.25	5.50	6.70	7.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health service occupations	7.73	5.77	6.50	7.36	8.46	9.22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.59	6.17	6.72	7.62	8.46	9.02	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.65	5.15	5.50	6.98	9.55	11.09	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	6.35	5.15	5.15	5.50	7.50	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover

all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$14.46	\$6.98	\$8.73	\$12.50	\$17.77	\$25.31	\$6.62	\$5.15	\$5.15	\$5.77	\$7.00	\$9.85
All occupations excluding sales	14.67	7.07	8.88	12.88	17.97	25.46	6.70	5.15	5.15	5.80	7.16	10.05
White-collar occupations	16.05	7.62	9.78	14.35	19.54	28.42	7.86	5.25	5.65	6.40	8.50	14.93
White-collar occupations excluding sales	16.44	8.11	10.04	14.67	19.87	28.83	9.71	6.00	6.70	8.25	11.56	16.00
Professional specialty and technical occupations	20.48	11.52	14.19	17.51	24.53	36.99	13.10	8.65	10.00	14.81	16.00	16.58
Professional specialty occupations	21.41	12.23	14.60	18.25	25.80	36.99	15.55	8.65	14.93	16.00	16.58	16.58
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	19.35	14.19	15.16	17.92	23.25	25.28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	19.35	14.19	15.16	17.92	23.25	25.28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	16.86	13.72	13.72	14.01	15.13	30.65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related occupations	18.06	13.14	14.60	17.25	20.35	23.99	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.36	9.59	11.52	12.23	13.48	14.33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	16.04	8.00	8.75	12.50	17.62	32.55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical occupations	13.43	8.96	10.51	13.36	15.63	17.51	11.08	7.72	9.00	10.50	14.00	15.13
Licensed practical nurses	13.47	10.18	11.80	13.36	15.19	17.39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	19.00	10.10	14.54	17.77	22.77	29.28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	22.99	13.68	18.56	22.48	29.08	29.28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	24.76	18.21	20.81	25.31	29.28	29.28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	22.20	12.30	13.75	20.81	24.38	38.46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management related occupations	15.46	9.53	13.67	15.16	17.77	20.42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accountants and auditors	17.12	14.61	14.67	17.00	18.99	21.69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	12.84	7.50	9.00	14.00	15.48	18.97	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	10.70	5.75	6.20	8.20	12.50	17.87	6.37	5.15	5.34	5.75	6.40	8.38
Supervisors, sales occupations	14.61	11.59	11.80	12.50	15.99	18.57	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	8.58	5.50	5.60	6.37	8.20	12.50	6.67	5.50	5.57	6.00	7.82	8.50
Cashiers	6.52	5.50	5.83	6.19	6.70	8.50	5.66	5.15	5.15	5.50	6.00	6.30
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.02	7.15	7.94	9.62	11.54	13.69	7.20	5.97	6.25	7.00	7.80	8.75
Supervisors, general office	14.08	11.99	12.90	13.72	15.10	15.83	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	10.29	8.40	8.89	9.74	11.24	13.29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	8.85	6.73	7.43	8.00	11.39	11.73	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.19	8.38	9.75	11.66	13.87	17.81	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	9.33	7.21	8.08	9.59	10.63	10.97	—	—	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	8.04	6.81	7.15	7.55	8.50	10.05	6.92	5.60	5.80	5.85	8.50	8.50
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	9.73	7.25	9.01	9.74	10.63	12.47	7.06	6.00	6.20	6.50	7.50	9.00
Blue-collar occupations	10.54	6.50	7.55	9.56	12.56	16.38	5.69	5.15	5.15	5.25	6.05	7.00
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12.22	7.58	9.15	11.63	14.73	18.47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.15	7.00	8.50	10.00	12.00	12.74	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.35	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.25	11.78	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	8.51	7.00	7.43	8.37	9.00	10.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.43	6.00	6.50	7.23	9.00	15.85	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998
— Continued

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (-Continued)												
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	\$7.97	\$6.00	\$6.51	\$7.50	\$8.50	\$10.57	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	7.22	6.12	6.68	7.23	7.79	8.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	6.69	5.50	5.50	7.00	7.00	9.63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations	7.84	5.32	6.00	7.23	8.63	11.67	\$5.64	\$2.13	\$5.15	\$5.50	\$6.25	\$8.35
Protective service occupations	9.45	5.25	5.67	7.25	12.95	15.40	5.99	5.35	5.35	5.65	6.55	6.67
Food service occupations	7.27	5.09	5.75	6.94	8.25	11.00	4.45	2.13	2.13	5.15	5.50	6.00
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	11.41	8.25	9.52	11.00	13.02	17.09	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.69	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.50	5.15
Cooks	7.29	5.75	6.12	7.29	8.08	9.31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.94	4.92	6.00	6.86	7.95	8.51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.37	5.15	5.30	5.75	7.30	7.78	5.46	5.15	5.15	5.30	5.75	5.96
Health service occupations	7.97	6.17	6.82	7.69	8.50	9.27	6.40	5.75	5.77	5.77	7.00	8.12
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.62	6.17	6.77	7.57	8.46	9.16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.34	5.32	5.80	6.82	8.00	10.65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	6.64	5.32	5.55	6.54	7.60	8.01	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the

minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
All occupations	39.9	\$577	\$500	2,048	\$29,611	\$25,503
All occupations excluding sales	39.9	585	510	2,044	29,978	26,125
White-collar occupations	40.0	642	575	2,053	32,952	29,541
White-collar occupations excluding sales	40.0	657	587	2,049	33,681	30,160
Professional specialty and technical occupations	39.9	817	694	2,011	41,176	34,909
Professional specialty occupations	39.9	855	725	2,002	42,871	36,171
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	42.7	826	752	2,220	42,975	39,129
Computer systems analysts and scientists	42.7	826	752	2,220	42,975	39,129
Natural scientists	41.1	693	557	2,139	36,047	28,954
Health related occupations	39.6	715	683	2,060	37,206	35,502
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	39.8	492	489	2,068	25,572	25,444
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	39.8	639	500	2,070	33,213	26,000
Technical occupations	40.0	537	535	2,080	27,943	27,795
Licensed practical nurses	40.0	539	535	2,080	28,012	27,795
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	40.7	773	713	2,114	40,169	37,097
Executives, administrators, and managers	41.4	952	954	2,154	49,515	49,604
Administrators and officials, public administration	40.0	990	1,012	2,080	51,499	52,636
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	45.4	1,007	900	2,359	52,385	46,800
Management related occupations	40.0	619	601	2,080	32,170	31,249
Accountants and auditors	39.9	683	680	2,076	35,542	35,353
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	40.6	521	560	2,110	27,089	29,120
Sales occupations	40.7	436	328	2,118	22,671	17,056
Supervisors, sales occupations	41.9	613	500	2,180	31,865	26,000
Sales workers, other commodities	40.2	345	255	2,091	17,937	13,250
Cashiers	40.0	261	247	2,080	13,562	12,866
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39.3	394	380	2,015	20,180	19,609
Supervisors, general office	40.0	563	562	2,079	29,262	29,203
Secretaries	39.0	401	385	2,029	20,866	20,010
Receptionists	38.7	343	320	2,015	17,825	16,640
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	39.7	484	449	2,045	24,935	23,339
Stock and inventory clerks	40.0	373	384	2,080	19,413	19,954
General office clerks	40.0	321	302	2,078	16,697	15,699
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	39.7	386	387	2,063	20,082	20,114
Blue-collar occupations	39.9	420	382	2,073	21,850	19,864
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40.1	490	468	2,082	25,452	24,336
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	39.4	400	395	2,049	20,805	20,514
Transportation and material moving occupations	40.0	374	360	2,080	19,444	18,720
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	40.0	340	335	2,080	17,690	17,410
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	39.7	335	286	2,064	17,404	14,875
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	40.0	319	300	2,080	16,569	15,600
Construction laborers	40.0	289	289	2,080	15,018	15,043
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	40.0	267	280	2,080	13,909	14,560
Service occupations	39.2	307	280	1,975	15,483	14,508
Protective service occupations	42.8	404	280	2,225	21,031	14,560
Food service occupations	36.9	268	260	1,770	12,870	13,427
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	40.6	463	440	1,796	20,501	18,720
Cooks	39.2	286	276	2,040	14,873	14,355
Kitchen workers, food preparation	32.3	224	248	1,461	10,146	12,064
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	37.3	238	230	1,845	11,755	10,920

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
Service occupations (-Continued)						
Health service occupations	39.8	\$317	\$308	2,070	\$16,498	\$15,995
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	39.8	303	302	2,069	15,760	15,718
Cleaning and building service occupations	39.7	291	273	2,062	15,129	14,188
Janitors and cleaners	40.0	265	262	2,080	13,803	13,604
Personal service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The median designates position—one-half of the workers receive the same as or more, and one-half receive the same as or less than the rate shown.

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	\$13.81	\$11.10	\$16.16	\$14.46	\$6.62
All occupations excluding sales	14.13	11.39	16.16	14.67	6.70
White-collar occupations	15.65	13.37	16.92	16.05	7.86
Level 1	6.17	6.17	—	6.38	5.80
Level 2	7.07	7.08	7.04	7.42	6.59
Level 3	7.51	7.20	7.85	7.78	6.35
Level 4	9.16	8.33	9.66	9.22	7.66
Level 5	10.32	10.01	11.33	10.32	—
Level 6	10.97	13.51	10.29	10.93	—
Level 7	13.26	14.32	12.42	13.23	—
Level 8	17.28	16.18	17.84	17.34	—
Level 9	17.55	18.45	16.91	17.56	—
Level 10	18.31	25.93	17.32	18.31	—
Level 11	20.79	24.15	19.81	20.77	—
Level 12	28.54	—	—	28.54	—
Level 13	28.47	—	—	28.47	—
Not able to be leveled	18.14	10.51	—	18.76	—
White-collar occupations excluding sales	16.28	14.74	16.92	16.44	9.71
Level 1	6.45	6.46	—	6.58	6.06
Level 2	7.45	7.58	7.04	7.64	7.09
Level 3	7.90	8.01	7.85	7.93	7.22
Level 4	9.48	8.95	9.66	9.51	8.34
Level 5	10.09	9.60	11.33	10.06	—
Level 6	10.76	13.39	10.29	10.76	—
Level 7	13.07	14.02	12.42	13.03	—
Level 8	17.35	16.10	17.84	17.41	—
Level 9	17.32	17.92	16.91	17.33	—
Level 10	18.31	25.93	17.32	18.31	—
Level 11	20.72	23.93	19.81	20.70	—
Level 12	28.54	—	—	28.54	—
Level 13	28.47	—	—	28.47	—
Not able to be leveled	18.14	10.51	—	18.76	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	20.23	17.32	22.25	20.48	13.10
Professional specialty occupations	21.31	18.44	22.87	21.41	15.55
Level 7	13.18	14.43	—	13.12	—
Level 8	20.32	16.17	21.80	20.62	—
Level 9	18.18	17.69	19.63	18.21	—
Level 10	19.22	—	—	19.22	—
Level 11	22.43	22.14	—	22.38	—
Not able to be leveled	11.62	10.67	—	11.89	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	19.35	19.71	—	19.35	—
Natural scientists	16.86	—	—	16.86	—
Health related occupations	17.91	17.91	—	18.06	—
Level 8	16.29	16.29	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, religious, and recreation workers	12.36	—	—	12.36	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	15.92	15.92	—	16.04	—
Not able to be leveled	10.67	10.67	—	—	—
Technical occupations	13.11	13.98	—	13.43	11.08
Level 7	14.17	14.52	—	14.11	—
Level 8	16.21	16.21	—	16.34	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	18.99	18.05	19.21	19.00	—
Level 5	9.25	—	—	9.25	—
Level 7	14.07	13.68	—	14.07	—
Level 8	15.67	15.88	—	15.66	—
Level 9	16.87	18.31	—	16.87	—
Level 10	17.20	—	—	17.20	—
Level 11	20.22	27.14	—	20.22	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998 — Continued

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations (-Continued)					
Executives, administrators, and managers	\$22.99	\$19.66	\$24.23	\$22.99	—
Level 8	16.20	16.20	—	16.20	—
Level 9	19.47	18.70	—	19.47	—
Level 11	20.82	—	—	20.82	—
Management related occupations	15.45	14.85	15.53	15.46	—
Level 8	15.36	—	—	15.35	—
Level 9	16.16	17.68	—	16.16	—
Sales occupations	9.43	9.43	—	10.70	\$6.37
Level 1	5.78	5.78	—	—	5.61
Level 2	6.03	6.03	—	—	5.82
Level 3	6.64	6.64	—	7.10	6.18
Level 4	7.42	7.42	—	7.52	6.41
Level 5	11.48	11.48	—	11.65	—
Level 6	13.74	13.74	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9.91	9.27	10.17	10.02	7.20
Level 1	6.45	6.46	—	6.58	6.06
Level 2	7.45	7.58	7.04	7.64	7.09
Level 3	7.90	8.00	7.86	7.92	7.26
Level 4	9.49	8.97	9.66	9.51	8.30
Level 5	10.92	10.32	11.31	10.92	—
Level 6	11.38	13.43	10.62	11.38	—
Level 7	12.41	13.31	12.07	12.41	—
Blue-collar occupations	9.95	9.24	12.08	10.54	5.69
Level 1	6.15	6.15	—	6.71	—
Level 2	6.94	6.95	—	7.01	—
Level 3	8.36	8.42	8.13	8.45	6.83
Level 4	9.99	9.99	—	9.99	—
Level 5	11.23	11.24	—	11.28	—
Level 6	10.65	11.22	—	10.65	—
Level 7	13.77	14.81	13.14	13.77	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12.20	11.91	12.63	12.22	—
Level 5	11.64	11.35	—	11.64	—
Level 6	10.65	11.22	—	10.65	—
Level 7	13.48	14.31	13.14	13.48	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.49	9.49	—	10.15	—
Level 2	7.56	7.56	—	—	—
Level 3	8.63	8.63	—	—	—
Level 5	11.21	11.21	—	11.21	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.28	9.03	9.60	9.35	—
Level 3	8.50	—	—	8.51	—
Level 5	10.93	—	—	11.22	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.60	7.13	—	8.43	—
Level 1	6.17	6.17	—	6.84	—
Level 2	6.75	6.77	—	6.81	—
Level 3	7.83	7.66	—	7.89	—
Service occupations	7.32	6.89	8.74	7.84	5.64
Level 1	5.78	5.18	6.52	6.16	4.78
Level 2	6.00	5.83	—	6.35	5.52
Level 3	6.61	6.61	—	6.94	5.31
Level 4	7.90	7.67	—	7.94	7.75
Level 5	9.39	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	9.14	6.33	13.36	9.45	5.99
Level 3	6.33	6.32	—	6.43	—
Food service occupations	6.41	6.15	—	7.27	4.45
Level 1	5.04	4.71	—	5.45	4.45
Level 2	5.52	5.49	—	6.59	3.99
Level 3	5.78	5.78	—	6.53	—
Level 4	7.87	7.87	—	7.80	—
Health service occupations	7.73	7.73	—	7.97	6.40
Level 3	7.60	7.60	—	7.63	—
Level 4	7.64	7.64	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.13	7.65	—	7.34	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998 — Continued

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations (-Continued)					
Cleaning and building service occupations (-Continued)					
Level 1	\$6.41	\$6.13	—	\$6.57	—
Personal service occupations	7.38	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² Each occupation for which wage data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's ranking within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See technical note for more information.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a

full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations:					
Professional specialty and technical occupations:					
Professional specialty occupations:					
Computer systems analysts and scientists	\$19.35	\$19.71	—	\$19.35	—
Registered nurses	17.96	17.96	—	—	—
Technical occupations:					
Licensed practical nurses	13.19	13.19	—	13.47	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations:					
Administrators and officials, public administration	24.76	—	\$24.76	24.76	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	22.20	21.60	—	22.20	—
Level 9	20.45	20.45	—	20.45	—
Accountants and auditors	17.12	—	—	17.12	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	12.84	12.84	—	12.84	—
Sales occupations:					
Supervisors, sales occupations	14.64	14.64	—	14.61	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.74	7.74	—	8.58	\$6.67
Level 3	6.32	6.32	—	—	—
Level 4	6.59	6.59	—	—	—
Level 5	11.62	11.62	—	—	—
Cashiers	6.08	6.08	—	6.52	5.66
Level 1	5.78	5.78	—	—	5.61
Level 2	5.92	5.92	—	—	—
Level 3	6.11	6.11	—	6.64	5.67
Administrative support occupations, including clerical:					
Supervisors, general office	14.08	—	—	14.08	—
Secretaries	10.27	11.22	10.03	10.29	—
Level 4	9.74	—	—	9.74	—
Level 7	14.01	—	—	14.01	—
Receptionists	8.56	8.62	—	8.85	—
Level 2	8.70	8.98	—	—	—
Level 3	9.41	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.97	10.74	—	12.19	—
Level 4	9.19	9.19	—	9.29	—
Stock and inventory clerks	8.96	—	—	9.33	—
General office clerks	8.00	8.67	—	8.04	6.92
Level 4	11.23	—	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	9.58	8.39	10.24	9.73	7.06
Level 4	9.43	—	—	9.43	—
Blue-collar occupations:					
Transportation and material moving occupations:					
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	8.49	—	—	8.51	—
Level 3	8.30	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers:					
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	7.61	7.61	—	7.97	—
Construction laborers	7.22	7.24	—	7.22	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	7.17	—	—	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	6.58	6.28	—	6.69	—
Service occupations:					
Protective service occupations:					
Guards and police except public service	6.21	6.21	—	—	—
Level 3	6.21	6.21	—	—	—
Food service occupations:					
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	10.79	10.52	—	11.41	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.68	2.68	—	—	2.69
Level 1	3.23	3.23	—	—	3.36
Cooks	7.17	7.17	—	7.29	—
Level 4	7.88	7.88	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.60	6.72	—	6.94	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.06	5.90	—	6.37	5.46
Level 1	5.80	—	—	5.97	—
Health service occupations:					
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.59	7.59	—	7.62	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations: (-Continued)					
Health service occupations: (-Continued)					
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants (-Continued)					
Level 3	\$7.62	\$7.62	—	\$7.66	—
Cleaning and building service occupations:					
Janitors and cleaners	6.48	6.35	—	6.64	—
Level 1	6.39	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² Each occupation for which wage data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's ranking within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See technical note for more information.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a

full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and selected characteristics, all industries, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998

Occupational group ²	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
All occupations	\$14.46	\$6.62	\$14.32	\$13.52	\$13.81	\$14.42
All occupations excluding sales	14.67	6.70	14.32	14.01	14.13	—
White-collar occupations	16.05	7.86	14.77	16.34	15.67	14.26
White-collar excluding sales	16.44	9.71	14.77	17.70	16.28	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	20.48	13.10	20.96	19.64	20.23	—
Professional specialty occupations	21.41	15.55	21.51	21.12	21.31	—
Technical occupations	13.43	11.08	—	13.77	13.11	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	19.00	—	—	21.49	18.99	—
Sales occupations	10.70	6.37	—	9.43	8.69	14.26
Administrative support including clerical occupations	10.02	7.20	9.44	10.50	9.91	—
Blue-collar occupations	10.54	5.69	12.61	9.42	9.93	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12.22	—	12.79	11.98	12.16	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.15	—	—	8.72	9.49	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.35	—	11.72	9.05	9.28	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.43	—	—	7.31	7.60	—
Service occupations	7.84	5.64	9.11	6.96	7.32	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary;

incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

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NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and industry division, private industry, all workers², Tallahassee, FL, July 1998

Occupational group ³	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ⁴				Service-producing industries ⁵				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
All occupations	\$11.10	\$10.95	—	—	\$11.47	—	—	—	—	—
All occupations excluding sales	11.39	10.86	—	—	11.35	—	—	—	—	—
White-collar occupations	13.37	14.90	—	—	14.66	—	—	—	—	—
White-collar excluding sales	14.74	14.98	—	—	14.73	—	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	17.32	18.26	—	—	18.46	—	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	18.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical occupations	13.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	18.05	17.55	—	—	16.11	—	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	9.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	9.27	8.94	—	—	8.87	—	—	—	—	—
Blue-collar occupations	9.24	9.50	—	—	9.76	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11.91	11.24	—	—	10.92	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.49	10.88	—	—	10.88	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.03	9.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.13	7.64	—	—	7.81	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations	6.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁵ Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale

and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

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NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-3. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and establishment employment size, private industry, all workers², Tallahassee, FL, July 1998

Occupational group ³	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All occupations	\$11.10	\$10.73	\$11.31	\$10.91	—
All occupations excluding sales	11.39	11.08	11.57	11.15	—
White-collar occupations	13.37	12.83	13.67	12.95	—
White-collar excluding sales	14.74	14.21	15.05	14.50	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	17.32	18.85	16.99	16.98	—
Professional specialty occupations	18.44	20.93	17.92	18.22	—
Technical occupations	13.98	12.90	14.22	14.18	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	18.05	17.64	18.57	18.57	—
Sales occupations	9.43	—	9.91	9.91	—
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	9.27	9.34	9.22	9.28	—
Blue-collar occupations	9.24	10.11	8.75	8.74	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11.91	13.30	10.77	10.90	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.49	—	9.69	9.69	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.03	9.05	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.13	7.67	6.78	6.78	—
Service occupations	6.89	6.03	7.44	7.14	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

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Table C-4. Number of workers¹ represented by occupational group, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998

Occupational group ²	All workers		
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	78,896	38,199	40,697
All occupations excluding sales	72,963	32,266	40,697
White-collar occupations	56,562	20,984	35,579
White-collar excluding sales	50,630	15,051	35,579
Professional specialty and technical occupations	15,817	6,447	9,370
Professional specialty occupations	13,611	4,688	8,923
Technical occupations	2,205	1,759	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	17,036	3,042	13,993
Sales occupations	5,933	5,933	—
Administrative support including clerical occupations	17,777	5,562	12,216
Blue-collar occupations	11,356	8,705	2,651
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4,318	2,563	1,755
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1,351	1,351	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,471	824	648
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,215	3,966	—
Service occupations	10,977	8,510	2,467

¹ Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another establishment, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

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groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Appendix A: Technical Note

This section provides basic information on the procedures and concepts used to produce the data contained in this bulletin. It is divided into three parts: Planning for the survey; data collection; and processing and analyzing the data. Although this section answers some questions commonly asked by data users, it is not a comprehensive description of all the steps required to produce the data.

Planning for the survey

The overall design of the survey includes questions of scope, frame, and sample selection.

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing); service-producing industries (transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries); and State and local governments. Agriculture, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey an establishment was an economic unit which produces goods or services, a central administrative office, or an auxiliary unit providing support services to a company. For private industries in this survey, the establishment was usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment was defined as all locations of a government entity.

The Tallahassee, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Gadsden and Leon Counties.

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from State unemployment insurance reports. Due to the volatility of industries within the private sector, sampling frames were developed using the most recent month of reference available at the time the sample was selected. The sampling frame was reviewed prior to the survey and, when necessary, missing establishments were added, out-of-business and out-of-scope establishments were removed, and addresses, employment levels, industry classification, and other information were updated.

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two stage stratified design with probability proportional to employment sampling at each stage. The first stage of sample

selection was a probability sample of establishments. The sample of establishments was drawn by first stratifying the sampling frame by industry and ownership. The number of sample establishments allocated to each stratum is approximately proportional to the stratum employment. Each sampled establishment is selected within a stratum with a probability proportional to its employment. Use of this technique means that the larger an establishment's employment, the greater its chance of selection. Weights were applied to each establishment when the data were tabulated so that it represents similar units (by industry and employment size) in the economy which were not selected for collection. See appendix table 1 for a count of establishments in the survey by employment size. The second stage of sample selection, detailed below, was a probability sample of occupations within a sampled establishment.

Data collection

The collection of data from survey respondents required detailed procedures. Collection was the responsibility of the field economists, working out of the Regional Office, who visited each establishment surveyed. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to follow-up and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

Identification of the occupations for which wage data were to be collected was a multi-step process:

1. Probability-proportional-to-size selection of establishment jobs.
2. Classification of jobs into occupations based on the Census of Population system.
3. Characterization of jobs as full-time v. part-time, union v. nonunion, and time v. incentive.
4. Determination of the level of work of each job.

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers who met all the criteria identified in the last three steps. Special procedures were developed for jobs for which a correct classification or level could not be determined.

In step one, the jobs to be sampled were selected at each establishment by the BLS field economist during a personal visit. A complete list of employees was used for sampling, with each selected worker representing a job within the establishment.

As with the selection of establishments, the selection of

a job was based on probability proportional to its size in the establishment. The greater the number of people working in a job in the establishment, the greater its chance of selection.

The number of jobs collected in each establishment was based on an establishment's employment size as shown in the following schedule:

<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of selected jobs</i>
50-99	8
100-249	10
250-999	12
1000-2,499	16
2,500+	20

The second step of the process entailed classifying the selected jobs into occupations based on their duties. The National Compensation Survey occupational classification system is based on the 1990 Census of Population. A selected job may fall into any one of about 480 occupational classifications, from accountant to wood lathe operator. In cases where a job's duties overlapped two or more census classification codes, the duties used to set the wage level were used to classify the job. Classification by primary duties was the fallback.

Each occupational classification is an element of a broader classification known as a major occupational group (MOG). Occupations can fall into any of the following MOGs:

- Professional specialty and technical
- Executive, administrative, and managerial
- Sales
- Administrative support including clerical
- Precision production, craft, and repair
- Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors
- Transportation and material moving
- Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers
- Service occupations

Appendix B contains a complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the MOG to which they belong. In step three, certain other job characteristics of the chosen worker were identified. First, the worker was identified as holding either a full-time or part-time job, based on the establishment's definition of those terms. Then the worker was classified as having a time versus incentive job, depending on whether any part of pay was directly based on the actual production of the worker, rather than solely on hours worked. Finally, the worker was identified as being in a union job or a nonunion job. See the "Definition of Terms" section on the following page for more detail.

Generic leveling through point factor analysis

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work

level of each selected job was determined using a "generic leveling" process. Generic leveling ranks and compares all occupations randomly selected in an establishment using the same criteria. This is a major departure from the method used in the past in the Bureau's Occupational Compensation Surveys which studied specifically defined occupations with leveling definitions unique to each occupation.

For this survey, the level of each occupation in an establishment was determined by an analysis of each of 10 leveling factors. Nine of these factors are drawn from the U.S. Government Office of Personnel Management's Factor Evaluation System, which is the underlying structure for evaluation of General Schedule Federal employees. The tenth factor, supervisory duties, attempts to account for the effect of supervisory duties. It is considered experimental. The 10 factors are:

- Knowledge
- Supervision received
- Guidelines
- Complexity
- Scope and effect
- Personal contacts
- Purpose of contacts
- Physical demands
- Work environment
- Supervisory duties

Each factor contains a number of levels and each level has an associated written description and point value. The number and range of points differ among the factors. For each factor, an occupation was assigned a level based on which written description best matched the job. Within each occupation, the points for 9 factors (supervisory duties was excluded) were recorded and totaled. The total determines the overall level of the occupation. Appendix table 3 presents average work levels for published occupational groups and selected occupations. A description of the levels for each factor is shown in appendix C.

Tabulations of levels of work for occupations in the survey follow the Federal Government's white-collar General Schedule. Point ranges for each of the 15 levels are shown in appendix D. It also includes an example of a leveled job and a guide to help data users evaluate jobs in their firm.

Wage data collected in prior surveys using the new generic leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 generic level factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the generic level factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received, had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased. Detailed research continues in the area. The results of this research will be published by BLS in the future.

Collection period

The survey data were collected over several months. For each establishment in the survey, the data reflect the establishment's most recent information at the time of collection. The payroll reference month shown in the tables reflects the average date of this information for all sample units.

Earnings

Earnings were defined as regular payments from the employer to the employee as compensation for straight-time hourly work, or for any salaried work performed. The following components were included as part of earnings:

- Incentive pay, including commissions, production bonuses, and piece rates
- Cost-of-living allowances
- Hazard pay
- Payments of income deferred due to participation in a salary reduction plan
- Deadhead pay, defined as pay given to transportation workers returning in a vehicle without freight or passengers

The following forms of payments were *not* considered part of straight-time earnings:

- Shift differentials, defined as extra payment for working a schedule that varies from the norm, such as night or weekend work
- Premium pay for overtime, holidays, and weekends
- Bonuses not directly tied to production (e.g., Christmas bonuses, profit-sharing bonuses)
- Uniform and tool allowances
- Free room and board
- Payments made by third parties (e.g., tips, bonuses given by manufacturers to department store salespeople, referral incentives in real estate)
- On-call pay

In order to calculate earnings for various time periods (hourly, weekly, and annual), data on work schedules were also collected. For hourly workers, scheduled hours worked per day and per week, exclusive of overtime, were recorded. Annual weeks worked were determined. Because salaried workers, exempt from overtime provisions, often work beyond the assigned work schedule, their typical number of hours actually worked was collected.

Definition of terms

Full-time worker. Any employee that the employer considers to be full time.

Incentive worker. Any employee whose earnings are tied, at least in part, to commissions, piece rates, production bonuses, or other incentives based on production or sales.

Level. A ranking of an occupation based on the require-

ments of the position. (See the description in the technical note and the example for more details on the leveling process.)

Nonunion worker. An employee in an occupation not meeting the conditions for union coverage (see below).

Part-time worker. Any employee that the employer considers to be part-time.

Straight-time. Time worked at the standard rate of pay for the job.

Time-based worker. Any employee whose earnings are tied to an hourly rate or salary, and not to a specific level of production.

Union worker. Any employee is in a union occupation when all of the following conditions are met:

- A labor organization is recognized as the bargaining agent for all workers in the occupation
- Wage and salary rates are determined through collective bargaining or negotiations
- Settlement terms, which must include earnings provisions and may include benefit provisions, are embodied in a signed mutually binding collective bargaining agreement

Processing and analyzing the data

Data were processed and analyzed at the Bureau's National Office following collection.

Weighting and nonresponse

Sample weights were calculated for each establishment and occupation in the survey. These weights reflected the relative size of the occupation within the establishment and of the establishment within the sample universe. Weights were used to aggregate the individual establishments or occupations into the various data series. Some of the establishments surveyed could not supply or refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member, the weights of responding sample members in the same or similar "cells" were adjusted to account for the missing data. This technique assumes that the mean value of the nonrespondents equals the mean value of the respondents at some detailed "cell" level. Responding and nonresponding establishments were classified into these cells according to industry and employment size. Responding and nonresponding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells that were additionally defined by major occupation group and job level.

Establishments that were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey had their weights changed to zero. If only partial data were given by a sample establishment or occupation, or data were missing, the

response was treated as a refusal.

Survey response

	Establish- ments
Total in sample	211
Responding	128
Out of business or not in survey scope	13
Unable or refused to pro- vide data	70

Some surveys may have a high nonresponse rate for the all industries or private industry iterations. Such instances are noted in the bulletin table footnotes.

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for individual establishment/occupations. Before being combined, individual wage rates are weighted by: number of workers; the sample weight adjusted for nonresponding establishments and other factors; and the occupation work schedule, varying depending on whether hourly, weekly, or annual rates are being calculated.

Not all series that were calculated met the criteria for publication. Before any series was published, it was reviewed to make sure that the number of observations underlying it was sufficient. This review prevented publishing a series that could have revealed information about a specific establishment.

The number of workers estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of the number of workers obtained from the sample of establishments serve only to indicate the relative importance of the occupational groups studied.

Data reliability

The data in this bulletin are estimates from a scientifically selected probability sample. There are two types of errors

possible in an estimate based on a sample survey, sampling and nonsampling.

Sampling errors occur because observations come only from a sample and not from an entire population. The sample used for this survey is one of a number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the sample design. Estimates derived from the different samples would differ from each other.

A measure of the variation among these differing estimates is called the standard error or sampling error. It indicates the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error divided by the estimate. Appendix table 2 contains RSE data for selected series in this bulletin. RSE data for all series in this bulletin are available on the Internet web site and by request to the BLS National Office.

The standard error can be used to calculate a “confidence interval” around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose table A-1 shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers was \$12.79 per hour, and appendix table 2 shows a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is \$13.55 to \$12.03 (\$12.79 plus and minus 1.645 times 3.6 percent times \$12.79). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

Nonsampling errors also affect survey results. They can stem from many sources, such as inability to obtain information for some establishments, difficulties with survey definitions, inability of the respondents to provide correct information, or mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained. A Technical Reinterview Program done in all survey areas will be used in the development of a formal quality assessment process to help compute nonsampling error. Although they were not specifically measured, the nonsampling errors were expected to be minimal due to the extensive training of the field economists who gathered the survey data by personal visit, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. Number of establishments studied by industry division and establishment employment size, and number of establishments represented, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998

Industry	Number of establishments represented	Number of establishments studied				
		Total studied	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
				Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All industries	380	128	63	65	55	10
Private industry	363	111	60	51	48	3
Goods-producing industries	49	20	8	12	12	—
Mining	1	1	—	1	1	—
Construction	12	7	5	2	2	—
Manufacturing	36	12	3	9	9	—
Service-producing industries	314	91	52	39	36	3
Transportation and public utilities	29	7	4	3	3	—
Wholesale and retail trade	134	39	23	16	16	—
Finance, insurance and real estate	27	6	4	2	2	—
Services	124	39	21	18	15	3
State and local government	17	17	3	14	7	7

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported. Overall industry and industry groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², Tallahassee, FL, July 1998

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	4.7	3.0	7.2
All occupations excluding sales	4.9	3.2	7.2
White-collar occupations	5.5	3.3	7.7
White-collar occupations excluding sales	5.8	3.3	7.7
Professional specialty and technical occupations	8.1	4.0	12.0
Professional specialty occupations	8.5	4.7	12.0
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	5.0	7.2	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	5.0	7.2	—
Natural scientists	14.4	—	—
Health related occupations	4.2	4.2	—
Registered nurses	3.7	3.7	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	3.0	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	18.2	18.2	—
Technical occupations	5.7	4.1	—
Licensed practical nurses	4.3	4.3	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	7.7	5.9	9.3
Executives, administrators, and managers	6.7	6.6	7.9
Administrators and officials, public administration	9.5	—	9.5
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	10.4	10.6	—
Management related occupations	7.7	10.0	8.6
Accountants and auditors	1.3	—	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	14.0	14.0	—
Sales occupations	6.9	6.9	—
Supervisors, sales occupations	7.8	7.8	—
Sales workers, other commodities	9.7	9.7	—
Cashiers	3.2	3.2	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4.8	2.7	6.5
Supervisors, general office	1.4	—	—
Secretaries	3.2	6.8	3.1
Receptionists	5.9	6.2	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	8.5	5.2	—
Stock and inventory clerks	5.3	—	—
General office clerks	1.8	4.6	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	3.5	5.0	4.6
Blue-collar occupations	4.0	4.6	7.2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5.4	6.7	9.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.5	5.5	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.1	4.9	5.4
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	3.9	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.9	4.3	—
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	5.5	5.5	—
Construction laborers	1.2	1.2	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	4.4	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	3.2	2.5	—
Service occupations	4.0	3.5	10.3
Protective service occupations	15.2	4.4	4.4
Guards and police except public service	4.4	4.4	—
Food service occupations	5.9	5.5	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	7.9	12.6	—
Waiters and waitresses	13.5	13.5	—
Cooks	5.2	5.2	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	4.8	5.6	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	3.8	3.3	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², Tallahassee, FL, July 1998 — Continued

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
Service occupations (-Continued)			
Health service occupations	4.8	4.8	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	2.6	2.6	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.4	12.0	—
Janitors and cleaners	3.6	7.1	—
Personal service occupations	8.5	—	—

¹ The relative standard error is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. Hourly earnings for these occupations are presented in Tables A-1 and A-2. Reliable relative standard errors could not be determined for all occupations.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or

that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	6	7	3
All occupations excluding sales	7	7	3
White-collar occupations	8	8	3
White-collar occupations excluding sales	8	8	4
Professional specialty and technical occupations	10	10	7
Professional specialty occupations	10	10	8
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	9	9	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	9	9	—
Natural scientists	10	10	—
Health related occupations	9	9	—
Registered nurses	9	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	7	7	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	8	8	—
Technical occupations	6	7	5
Licensed practical nurses	7	7	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10	10	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	11	11	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	12	12	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	9	9	—
Management related occupations	9	9	—
Accountants and auditors	9	9	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	7	7	—
Sales occupations	4	5	3
Supervisors, sales occupations	7	7	—
Sales workers, other commodities	4	4	3
Cashiers	2	3	2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5	5	2
Supervisors, general office	7	7	—
Secretaries	5	5	—
Receptionists	2	3	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	5	5	—
Stock and inventory clerks	3	4	—
General office clerks	3	3	2
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	5	5	2
Blue-collar occupations	4	5	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6	6	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3	4	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	3	3	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	3	3	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2	3	—
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	2	3	—
Construction laborers	1	1	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	2	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	2	2	—
Service occupations	3	3	2
Protective service occupations	5	5	3
Guards and police except public service	3	—	—
Food service occupations	3	3	2
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	5	6	—
Waiters and waitresses	2	—	2
Cooks	4	4	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	2	2	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	2	2	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Tallahassee, FL, July 1998 — Continued

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations (-Continued)			
Health service occupations	4	4	3
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3	3	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	2	2	—
Janitors and cleaners	2	2	—
Personal service occupations	3	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups. The occupations titled authors, musicians, actors, painters, photographers, dancers, artists, athletes, and legislators cannot be assigned a work level.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may

include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.